THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York,	Pennsylvania,	Maryland,
Virginia,	South Carolina,	Georgia,
Alabama,	Mississippi,	Florida,
Texas,	Arkansas,	Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 82—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,

HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

DR. PETER E. HINES,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity.
Office on Fayetteville Street, above the Drug Store of Messrs Haywood & Scott.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Scott, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq. }
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. C. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics,

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the style and firm of Evans and Cook is this day disolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to H. L. Evans.
H. L. EVANS.
G. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854. 8—

A TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER IS wanted at Madison, Florida, to whom a liberal salary will be paid. A person competent to act as Principal, and one qualified in every respect for the duties will be required Apply at the Standard office.
Dec. 19, 1854. 8—3t.

Vol. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855. No. 12.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills and Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to sell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, bemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. L. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & Mellwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Messrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.
E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is also enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

FISH AND OYSTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having rented the front part of the store occupied by Mr. C. B. Moore, near the Post Office, intend keeping for sale the finest Norfolk Oysters and Fish. Persons wanting the above article may rest assured of getting them Fresh. Spiced and Pickled Oysters will always be kept for sale by the keg or by retail. Any one wanting a quantity will have their orders attended to by giving one or two days notice.
Orders from the country with reference will be promptly attended to. JOHN G. SIBLEY & CO.
Raleigh, October 28, 1854. 96—3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State, 20th Oct.

THE CLERKS of THE COUNTY COURTS of this State, will please read a Resolution of the General Assembly of 1856-'51, found on page 506, with the Laws of said session, where they will see it is made their duty to send to this office a certified list of the acting Justices of Peace of their respective Counties, every two years thereafter. The time is near when this should be done.
WM. HILL, *Sec. of State.*
Raleigh, Oct. 20, '54. 96—tf.

1855.

JUST PUBLISHED—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854. Book Store.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE firm of Schloss & Co., which dissolved on the first of July last, are requested to make an immediate settlement, either by cash or note, as, after the 15th of December next, all claims left unsettled will be placed in the hands of an officer of the law. SCHLOSS & BROTHER.
Dec. 6. 4—

RECEIVED.—A new and well selected supply of London Dock, Hennessey, and Apple Brandies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Brown Stout, Fine Old Rye, Sherry, Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cherry Bounce, St. Julien and Claret Wines, Star, Belery, and Heidsieck Champagnes, &c.
All articles warranted pure and the best in market. Call and see.
F. MAHLER & Co.
Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	of Raleigh.	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,		ALEX'E MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
JAS. E. HOPE, Washington,		A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee.*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIS J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 17 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. B. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

Patent Door and Gate Spring.

R. W. INMAN, FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, Manufactory of "Inman's Patent Door and gate Spring," to which was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, announces that he has constituted Mr. John Creech, merchant of Raleigh, his sole agent for he counties of Wake, New Hanover, Cumberland, Wayne, Johnston and Orange, in the State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, and full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness, its durability and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the first rank of modern inventions.
We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince the judgment of its utility.
R. W. INMAN.
For sale at Williams & Haywood's Drug Store, and at James M. Towles', Raleigh.
Nov. 4, 1853. 99—2m.

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not carried by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They are and will and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 38 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machin

MAJ. GWYNN'S REPORT

Of the Surveys of the North Carolina and Western Railroad.

RALEIGH, December 8th, 1854.

His Excellency, David S. Reid:

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the result of the surveys for the North Carolina and Western Railroad.

I was appointed to make the surveys for this road in July, 1853. On the 16th of August following, a party of Engineers was organised, and the survey was commenced at the mouth of Silver creek. Before the close of the season, a line was run to the Tennessee line, through the Swananoa Gap, and the valley of French Broad River. Field operations were then suspended, and were not resumed until April, when two parties were sent into the field.

For my guide in the discharge of the important duty confided to me, I have kept constantly before me the requirement of the act of the Legislature to make "a survey of the most practicable route for a Railroad from some point on the North Carolina Railroad, at or near the town of Salisbury, across the Blue Ridge to the Tennessee line."

The topographical features of the country indicate four routes for the proposed railroad, which will be best designated by the nomenclature of the mountain passes, viz: The Watauga, Linville, Swananoa, and Reedy Patch Gaps. All four routes are common to some point on the ridge, dividing the waters of the Yadkin and Catawba; from this point the route to the Watauga Gap, would be separate and distinct from the others, which would continue to occupy the same ground to the valley of the Catawba, where the Reedy Patch Gap route would fork to the South, and the Swananoa and Linville Gap routes would continue on together to Linville river, where they would separate, the Swananoa Gap route pursuing the valley of the Catawba, and the Linville Gap route the valley of Linville river. The Watauga Gap route strikes the State line in the valley of the Watauga river about forty miles from Jonesboro', and thirty-three miles from the "camp ground," said to be an eligible point for forming a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The length of this line from Salisbury, the starting point of all the routes to the Tennessee line, would be about 121 77-100 miles. The Linville Gap route terminates on the State line in the valley of Doe river; its length would be about 125* miles. The Swananoa and Reedy Patch Gap routes strike the State line at the Paint Rock in the valley of the French Broad river, distant about 80 miles from Greenville on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The length of these routes are respectively 186 78-100 and 195* miles.

A reconnoissance of these several routes led to the determination to survey the Swananoa and Watauga Gap routes. Reedy Patch route, besides opposing great difficulties in passing from the valley of the Catawba to that of Broad river, presents the insuperable objection in the passage of the Blue Ridge of a resort to "*five inclined planes*, which it would be necessary to surmount by stationary power, as the grades are too steep for the most powerful engine to work with proper effect." This is the language employed by Gen. William G. McNeill in his description of the Reedy Patch Gap, in his report on the survey for the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad in 1837. For this reason, Gen. McNeill discarded it from his list of practicable locomotive routes, and for the same reason I decided against applying the limited means at command to a survey of it.

The great and leading objection to the Linville Gap route presents itself in the valley of Linville river, which for a distance of about twelve miles is shut up in a crooked gorge between the Linville and Short-off mountains, which opposes at almost every point, precipitous, cliffs and high mural precipices, rendering the valley hardly accessible to the tread of human foot. This difficulty might be avoided by ascending Canoe Creek, which heads on the east side of Table Mountain; but the passage of the mountain would present such serious difficulties, that it is doubtful whether it would be more practicable than the valley of the Linville.

These considerations determined me, although I entertained strong doubts as to the practicability of the Watauga route, arising from the great elevation of the mountain pass, very discernable to the eye, to select it for a comparison with the Swananoa route.

Discarding, therefore, any farther consideration of the other routes, I shall proceed as briefly as possible to present the results of the surveys.

Commencing with the Swananoa Gap route, which for convenience of description, I will divide into four sections, viz:—The Western, Mountain, Piedmont, and Eastern sections.

I.—THE WESTERN SECTION.

From the Paint Rock to the mouth of Flat Creek, 58 miles.

The line was traced on the south side of the French Broad river for a distance of 42 miles, it was then continued across to the north side, and continued on that side to the mouth of the Swananoa, which river it ascends to its junction with Flat Creek. In order to avoid some abrupt meanderings in the Swananoa river, and the precipitous cliffs, which confine the river in its sinuous course, at two points, it was thought advisable to leave the valley and cut through the narrow ridges lying in the bends; with these exceptions, the line is traced along the side slopes or across the bottoms and around the cliffs, which make into the French Broad and Swananoa; continuously alternating between cliffs, steep hill sides, and bottom lands, a minute description of the line would be a continued repetition of details presented in the accompanying tables marked A B C and D, and in the delineation of the line on the sheets, numbered from 1 to 5, inclusive. The tables give the localities of the bridges, the rate of grade, curvature, &c. An examination of these will show that at one point in the valley of the French Broad the grade is 51 feet to the mile, and in crossing one of the bends of the Swananoa above mentioned, it is increased to 68 feet per mile; that the least radius of curvature is 674 feet, which, as well as the grade, is within the limits found on some of the principal roads laid on the western slope of the Blue Ridge.

The cost of this section is estimated at $1,139,919.

II.—THE MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

From the mouth of Flat Creek to the mouth of Crooked Creek, 20 68-100 miles.

After several trial lines across the mountain, one passing through Laquey's Gap, a description of which and the causes which led to their abandonment, would only tend to confuse and embarrass the subject, the line selected as the most feasible, passes up a branch of Flat Creek, ascending at the rate of 26 and 68 feet to the mile, to a level grade 800 feet in length; from the end of this grade the mountain will be pierced with a tunnel 320 feet below the summit, through which there is a grade descending at the rate of 100 feet per mile. The length of the tunnel is 7,900 feet from the eastern portal; the line continues very direct for about two miles, it then turns southward and is laid along the eastern slope of the main mountain, meandering around Young's Creek and other branches of the Catawba, tunneling and cutting through the ridges which divide them, until it crosses over and arrives on the south side of Allison's creek, one of the main tributaries of the Catawba mountain; thence it follows alternately the slopes of spurs thrown out from Mendenhall's, Clark's and Edmonson's, until it reaches Crooked creek. These ridges are all overcome by cuts except one opposite the mouth of Allison's creek, where a tunnel of 600 feet is encountered. This division embraces the most serious difficulties on the line of the railroad. Besides the tunnel through the Blue Ridge and the 600 feet tunnel just mentioned, there are five others passing through the ridges making down from the Blue Ridge, and separating the head branches of the Catawba between the mountain tunnel and Allison's creek, whose circuit the line is compelled to make in order to gain distance for admissible grades. These tunnels are respectively 300, 260, 1300, 800, and 2200 feet in length, making in the aggregate including the main tunnel, and the tunnel at the mouth of Allison's creek, 13,360 feet of subterraneous road. For further details in relation to this important division of the road, I beg leave to refer to the maps numbered 7, 8 and 9, to the profiles, and to the tables of grades, curvature, distance, and elevations thereto annexed.

From an inspection of the maps, the topography would seem to indicate Mill Creek, or the slopes of Big Ridge between Catawba and Allison's Creeks as the route of the Railroad, but the elevation of the line at the heads of those creeks is so great that the directness of their course which so immediately points to them as the route for the road, forms in this case, their main objection, for the reason that they do not afford sufficient distance for available grades. To obviate this difficulty, it became necessary to make the detour to the south as before mentioned, and tunnel through Bigg Ridge, as laid down on the map. In further examination preparatory to a final location, it may be found that the tunnel, 2200 feet long through Big Ridge, may be somewhat shortened by crossing the ridge a little lower down. It is also believed that the tunnel through the Blue Ridge may be reduced in length, and that the whole line is susceptible of improvement in all its most objectionable features.

The estimated cost of this section is $8,079,265.

*Measured on the map of the State.

III.—PIEDMONT SECTION.

From the mouth of Crooked Creek to the mouth of Ward's Branch, 37 miles.

With the view of cutting off the bends of the Catawba, this section of the railroad was carried across the country, passing through Marion and near Morganton. The uniform character of the high and numerous ridges, of which Snowhill is the principal, which cross the line, establishes the fact, of which I entertained but little doubt before running the line, that the road must of necessity, conform to the valley of the Catawba. Nevertheless, an estimate of the line, as run, has been prepared, and the accompanying maps numbered 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, together with the profiles and tabular statements, will show its direction and character.

In lieu of the estimate on this line, however, I propose substituting an estimate of the cost of the valley route, predicated upon a portion actually surveyed, and a comparison therewith of the remainder not instrumentally examined. In this way I make the cost of this division of the road $886,449.

IV.—EASTERN SECTION.

From the month of Ward's Branch to the termination of the railroad, 71 1-10 miles.

This section follows the valley of the Catawba river to a sudden bend at Long Shoal, about two miles above Oxford's Ford, where the line crosses the river and continues in the valley to Island Creek, up which it ascends, crossing on the way three prongs of Elk Shoal Creek to Norton Ridge, which divides the waters of the Yadkin from those of the Catawba, then along this ridge to the North Carolina Railroad, near Mrs. Partee's, and thence along the North Carolina Railroad to Salisbury. Maps number 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, the tables and profiles show the direction and characteristics of the line. The route, however, which will probably, upon farther examination, prove to be the best and most direct to Salisbury, will leave the line just described in the vicinity of St Michael's church, thence along the ridge, dividing Third and Withrow's creeks, and thence across Grant's creek to the town of Salisbury. I also suggest for future examinations, a line leaving the valley of the Catawba at the mouth of Horse Ford creek, ascending along Spring branch to Buffalo creek, thence down this creek to its mouth, thence across the Catawba river at Buffalo Shoals, thence up the valley of a small stream to a union with the line first described near Kyle's cross road, and thence following it to Salisbury. The chief objection to this line will be the grades encountered in crossing the bend of the Catawba, between Horse Ford and Buffalo creeks, its length will be about the same as that terminating at Mrs. Partee's, and the variation in cost, if any, will be so inconsiderable, that the estimates of the line to Mrs. Partee's, which is $1,428,230, may be assumed as the cost of the other.

Summary of the cost of the Swananoa Gap route 186 78-100 miles long.

Western Section—For excavation, embankment, bridge and other masonary, and bridge superstructure, roadway superstructure, engineering and general administration, warehouses, water stations, land damages and overseers' houses,		$1,139,920
Mountain Division, for	do.	3,079,265
Piedmont Division, for	do.	886,448
Eastern Division, for	do.	1,428,230
Repair shops and warehouses at the termini of the road,		150,000
Locomotives, 30, at $9,500,		285,000
Passenger coaches, 20, at $2,500,		50,000
Baggage cars, 10, at $1,600,		16,000
Freight cars, 500, at $650,		322,000
Gravel cars, 100, at $260,		26,000
Total cost,		$7,382,863

Startling as this aggregate may seem to persons unaccustomed to contemplating enterprises of such magnitude, nevertheless, it is certain that with but one exception the great Alleghany range has no where been penetrated by a railroad at so small an expenditure.

The above estimate embraces evey item of expenditure that is likely to occur, and is carried out in all its details on the most liberal scale, believing it to be better for the interests of the State that I should over estimate than under estimate the work. The present high price of labor and provisions is assumed as the basis. The tunnels are estimated at twenty per cent. more than the most difficult tunnels in the country have cost—the superstructure of the road at $8500 per mile, and eight per cent. added for turnouts; for engineering expenses and general superintendence, I have allowed $1000 per mile, $45,000 for land damages, for warehouses, overseers' houses and water stations, $800 per mile, and $150,000 in addition for machine shops and warehouses at the termini of the road; to the estimate for excavation, embankment and masonry, I have added 20 per cent. to cover a possible under estimate of the amount of rock excavation and unforeseen difficulties in obtaining foundations. And I find from a report published since I prepared my estimate for equipments or "rolling stock," that I have allowed for 10 locomotives, 4 passenger coaches, 150 freight cars and 100 gravel cars over and above what is estimated for on one of the most important roads in Virginia, now drawing fast to completion, on which receipts to the amount of $1,235,657 are anticipated.

It will not, of course, be expected that an exact estimate can be made of the cost of a railroad passing through such a country as that above described from preliminary examinations and experimental surveys alone. From as careful a calculation, however, as I am able to make from existing data, aided by a knowledge of the cost of similar works in a similar country, I feel no hesitation in expressing the belief that the road can be built with a single track of heavy iron rail, and equipped within the sum aboved named.

The mountain section opposes the only difficulties worthy of consideration, as has been before observed. On this section seven tunnels occur, and between the spurs which divide the branches of the Catawba, high embankments are encountered, which tend greatly to swell the cost of the work. The line is, however, practicable both as regards curves and grades, which in the passage of the Blue Ridge, is a matter of paramount consideration. The cost, whilst it is an important desideratum, yet, regarding the object to be attained, may be viewed as secondary. Such at least has been the view taken in other portions of the country, judging from the enormous amounts, (greatly exceeding our estimate) which have been expended in surmounting the Blue Ridge, to accomplish objects not greater than those which we expect to achieve here. In the ascent eastward the locomotive is not taxed beyond its power; on the hundred feet grades westward across the mountain it may be necessary sometimes to duplicate its power by the employment of an additional locomotive. This is, however, done on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on every railroad in the country crossing the Alleghany Mountains, except one.

The valleys of the French Board, Swananoa and Catawba offer no difficulties of a formidable nature; the bends which require abrupt curvature, and the cliffs which extend to the water's edge, may be regarded rather as exceptions to the generally favorable nature of their valleys, than as characterizing them as remarkable for the obstacles which they would oppose to the construction of a railroad.

THE WATAUGA GAP ROUTE.

The first step taken in the survey of this route was to test the availability of the country drained by the tributaries of John's river for the eastern descent of the Blue Ridge. With this view three depressions were selected for the passage of the mountain; one at the head of the south prong of John's river, one at the head of Middle Fork, and one at the head of Nat's Cove Creek. The ascent from the westward to the first depression was made from the State line through the Watauga and Moody's Mill Creek, one of the head waters of the Watauga river, and the approach to the second and third depressions was made by the valley of Boon Fork of Watauga as a common route to both, to a point about a mile from each depression, whence the two summits are attained by lines branching off at an angle of 60 degrees with each other. The routes being thus established from the State line to the heads of the three prongs of John's river above mentioned, a line of levels was next run from the head of Middle Fork following in the direction of the country road to Mr. Carrol Moore's, a distance of seven miles from the summit. The fall to the foot of the mountain, four miles from the summit, was found to be 1959 feet, and to Mr. Moore's 2122 feet. The width of the mountain at the points assumed for the crossing, ascertained by a crest line of levels to be the lowest depression is so great, that the elevation cannot be reduced so as to bring the grades within the capacity of the locomotive. Assuming the levels of the tunnels at 1722 feet, the tunnel at the head of South prong of John's river would be 10,700 feet, at the head of Middle Fork 12,500 feet, and to open into the North prong or Nat's Cove Creek, the tunnel would be 7920 feet in length. By following the side of the mountain which is corrated by a succession of elevated spurs that would require frequent short tunnels and render heavy embankments necessary in passing from one to the other, about eight and a half miles would be obtained from the eastern portals of the tunnels to Mr. Moore's, which would give a grade of 202 feet to the mile, supposing it practicable to obtain a unifrom grade. The grades therefore being so great as to render a resort to stationary power necessary. I considered the route by the waters of John's river, heading in the cove between the Grandfather and the Blowing Rock mountains, as impracticable.

A table marked (A) in the appendix exhibits the levels, distances, &c., of all the prominent points from the State line to the valley of John's river.

Being cut off from an approach to the mountain by the vallies of the tributaries of John's river, heading in the Grandfather mountain, a high and elevated peak which deprives the Blue Ridge of its name in the vicinity and field of our operations—my attention was directed to the valley of the Yadkin, and a line was run from the eastern portal of the tunnel at the head of Nat's Cove Creek to the Blowing Rock Ridge, encountering on the way, in a distance of four miles, four tunnels of an aggregate length of 3,100 feet, and embankments ranging as high as 75 feet—penetrating Blowing Rock Ridge, by a tunnel 4,100 feet long, 661 feet below the summit—the line falls into the waters of the Yadkin at the head of Bently Camp Branch, thence along the valley of this stream half a mile, thence by a very circuitous route on the mountain slopes, crossing several high ridges, two of which will have to be tunnelled, it strikes the main branch of the Yadkin near Mr. Isaac Story's, thence making a deflection to the right it descends on the slopes of the ridge between the main Yadkin branch and Dennis branch, 4½ miles from Blowing Rock tunnel—on reaching Dennis branch, the line was found to be 400 feet above its valley, and the ground falling so fast on the opposite side, that although some distance might be gained by making a detour around the head of the creek, yet the grade could not be sustained. This line was therefore abandoned. Attention was now directed to the practicability of turning Blowing Rock Ridge, by a line on its southern slope, and passing through it at a low gap, meander around the head branches of Mulberry Creek, which makes into John's River, thence through Chesnut Mountain at the Mulberry Gap—pass over upon the branches of the Yadkin, and so gain distance for the descent. But finding the season drawing fast to a close, and the appropriation for the survey inadequate to the organization of another party, indeed already consumed in the elaborate surveys that had been made on this route, it was determined to make the descent to the Yadkin on a line, intermediate to the last mentioned line, (which will be again prominently adverted to,) and the trial line to Dennis branch above mentioned. Returning then to the Blowing Rock tunnel, a line was traced thence down Bently Camp branch to its confluence with the Yadkin—distance 2 87-100 miles, and fall 895 feet, thence it follows the low grounds of this stream for 5 miles, and makes a descent of 330 feet, thence assuming a grade of 105 feet per mile, the line descends alternately along the slopes of Fork Mountain and Buffalo Ridge, until the low grounds of the Yadkin are reached by this grade in a distance of 3 71-100 miles, in this distance the Yadkin river is crossed six times by bridges of 200 feet span each, and the excavation and embankment will be very heavy. At the foot of the 105 feet grade, the line again crosses the Yadkin river, and following close to the turnpike for a short distance, strikes through the low grounds, and again crosses the river, it then descends along the slopes of Rip-Shin Mountain, in close proximity to the river, until it arrives at a point opposite Patterson. The grades in this distance are 60 and 22 feet per mile, the course of the line very direct without much curvature, and the work light. The line continues in the valley of the Yadkin, one mile below Patterson, to the mouth of Warrior Branch, thence up that branch 1 5-10 miles, thence passing through the Warrior Mountain by a tunnel 1,100 feet long, thence descends along a branch of Long Creek, to within about a mile and a half of the village of Lenoir, thence it crosses a ridge to another prong of Lenoir creek, which it descends for a short distance; thence ascends to the summit of the ridge which divides the waters of Lower and Gunpowder Creeks, and passing through this ridge by a tunnel 800 feet in length, it falls into a branch of Gunpowder Creek, along which it descends 1 25-100 miles, it then ascends, passes over a ridge to the main branch of Gunpowder Creek, which it crosses and immediately overcoming another ridge, enters upon the waters of the Catawba, in the vicinity of Horse Ford Creek, where it unites with the Swananoa Gap route.

The road from Patterson to the Catawba will be tolerably direct, but with objectionable grades and very expensive.

Recurring now to the portion of the line between the Blowing Ridge and the Yadkin river, it will be perceived that the fall is 895 feet in a distance of 2 87-100 miles, or 311 feet to the mile. I have also shown by the line to Dennis branch that this objectionable feature cannot be overcome by any line in that direction, or north of Bently Camp creek. If a line with practicable grades can be obtained—and whilst I have great doubt whether it can be at an admissible cost, I am not prepared to say that it cannot—we must look to the south of Bently Camp creek. For reasons heretofore stated, we were prevented from making the surveys as full as the intricacy of the country required. Between John's river and the Yadkin, where the line just described leaves the Yadkin, no portion of the State east of the Blue Ridge is so rugged and opposes so many difficulties to the construction of a rail road. The whole surface is diversified with high ridges and spurs dividing the various branches of the Catawba and Yadkin. To trace out the various routes which present themselves, and to arrive at anything like a correct conclusion as to the practicability of a railroad on this portion of the Watauga route, would require the unremitted labors of a party of engineers for a whole season. I would recommend a close examination and probably a survey, if farther examinations of the Watauga route should be deemed necessary, of Mulberry creek, a tributary of John's river, though owing to the great elevation of the summit level of the mountain, which is 818 feet higher than the Swananoa, I doubt whether any of the tributaries of John's river can be made available. Such being my views, derived from a knowledge of the character of the country, and from the elevation of points ascertained by offsets from the line down Bently Camp branch.

I have in the estimate, in preference to a total abandonment of the route, superseded the line which was surveyed and proved to be impracticable from the eastern portal of the Blue Ridge Tunnel to a point 4½ miles above Patterson, by the conjectural line before mentioned. This line, after meandering around the heads of Nat's Cove creek, enters the valley of Estis Branch: there are four tunnels on this portion of the line, viz: three 500 and one 500 feet in length, thence it runs down the slopes of Estis branch for a short distance, and bearing around through a low gap in the intervening ridge strikes around the head waters of a tributary of the above stream to a gap in the Blowing Rock ridge, passing through this by a tunnel 2600 feet long, thence meandering around the head waters of Mulberry creek, it descends along the slopes of the ridge, dividing Mulberry creek from the Yadkin, to the Mulberry Spring gap, passing through the gap by a tunnel ¼ of a mile long to Bently Camp branch, thence it crosses in succession Bently Camp, Town Site Ridge, the main branch of the Yadkin, a ridge between it and Dennis' branch, then Dennis' branch, thence it follows alongthe slopes of Buffalo Ridge until it intersects the surveyed line one mile above a point known as the narrows. The length of this line is 14 miles, and the grade will be 111 4-10 feet per mile; commencing at the foot of this grade the line descends for three miles at the rate of 105 feet, and thence to Patterson at from 60 to 22 feet per mile. The accompanying map will more particularly define this line. I have great doubts whether this line with the grade assumed, or with any uniform grade can be obtained. I apprehend on many parts it will be necessary to increase and vary the grade to a degree that will render the line impracticable.

Having now designated a line from the Eastern portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel to its junction with the Swananoa route at Horse Ford—no part of which however, can be considered as arbitrary or fixed, not even the point of union with the Swananoa line—for upon a more full and thorough examination it may prove to be advisable, should a line by the Yadkin valley be obtained, to cut off the detour of Gunpowder creek, cross Brushy mountain and unite with the Swananoa line on Norton ridge—it now remains for me to notice more particularly, that portion of the route between the State line and the Eastern portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel, which will complete the Watauga Gap route. This portion of the route lies in the valleys of the Watauga and Boon Fork on the West of the mountain, and opens on the East into one of the head branches of Nat's Cove creek, by a tunnel through the Blue Ridge 7920 feet long. The Watauga is literally a mountain stream. In forcing its circuitous passage through the many ridges which are intersected by it, it is confined within very narrow limits, and with but few exceptions is bounded by steep, rugged and often precipitous cliffs. In Boon Fork, the slopes of the spurs in some places recede from the stream, and the ground offers greater facility for the construction of the road. Throughout this whole section, however, the road will be characterised by a succession of abrupt curves, steep grades, heavy excavations and embankments, and tunneling. In the valley of the Watauga, there are four tunnels, one 1200, one 650, one 500, and one 200 feet long.

RECAPITULATION OF THE WATAUGA ROUTE.

SEC. 1. From the State line to the Eastern portal of the tunnel through the Blue Ridge 22 5-10 miles (surveyed) cost,	$2,007,737
2. From the Eastern portal of the Blue Ridge tunnel to a point 4½ miles East of Patterson, 14 miles (conjectural line) cost	$1,890,750
3. From a point 4½ miles East of Patterson to the Horse Ford 27,87-100 miles (surveyed) cost,	$1,586,205
4. From the Horse Ford to Salisbury 57 4-10 miles (surveyed) cost,	$1,067,341
Total length 121. 77-100 miles, and cost exclusive of equipments, machine shops, and warehouses, at the termini, the addition of which would make the entire cost,	$6,304,033 $7,153,034

Comparison of the Watauga and Swananoa Routes.

1. The summit level of the Blue Ridge on the Watauga route is 813 feet higher than on the Swananoa route.

2. There are nine summits or undulations more on the Watauga route.

3. The elevation of all the summits on the Watauga route amounts to 1280 feet more than on the Swananoa route.

4. The ascent eastward is 380 feet, and ascent westward is 1276 feet greater than on the Watauga route.

5. The grades ascending eastward are 94 and 98 33-100 feet per mile on the Watauga, against 68 on the Swananoa route.

6. The ascent westward on the Watauga route is effected on grades of 111 4-10 feet per mile, for 14 continuous miles, immediately succeeded by a grade of 105 ft. per mile for a distance of three miles, while on the Swananoa route the ascent does not exceed 100 feet per mile, occurring at three places on grades 4 45-100 66-100 and 4 miles in length with moderate grades intervening.

7. The curvature is greater in amount on the Watauga route.

8. There is a greater length of bridging on the Watauga route.

9. There are 9110 feet more tunnelling on the Watauga than on the Swananoa route.

10. There is a much greater extent of heavy excavations and embankments on the steep mountain slopes on the Watauga route.

11. The Watauga route is 64 93-100 miles shorter, and costs $229,830 less than the Swananoa route.

From these comparisons, it results in every essential characteristic except in cost and measured distance, that the Swananoa is superior to the Watauga route. But the advantage in cost is counterbalanced in the greater expense of "working" the Watauga route, and the difference in actual distance is more than compensated by the usual computation of heights equivalent to distance applied to the greater elevation to be overcome on the Watauga route.—Therefore, with the data before me, I feel constrained to give the preference to the Swananoa route, and I have no doubt that it will prove to be the most practicable route for a railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In arriving at this conclusion, I have not permitted myself to wander from a strictly professional consideration of the subject.—I could name other considerations which might influence those whose province it may be to take a wider range, and a more extended view, but will confine myself to calling attention to a single fact and leave others to weigh and attach whatever importance it may be entitled to. I allude to the saving in transportation which will be effected by the Swananoa route over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, looking to the extension of a railroad into Kentucky through the Cumberland Gap. The friends of this scheme contemplate, as I understand, forming a connection with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad somewhere in the vicinity of Greenville, to which point it is most probable the North Carolina and Western Railroad will be extended. Now should this road be carried by the Swananoa route, the Cumberland Gap road would be in the almost direct line of its prolongation; but should the Watauga route be taken, the trade and travel from the Cumberland Gap road would have to make a circuit of 70 miles over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which in measured distance, would more than counterbalance the difference in distance between the Swananoa and Watauga routes. This statement will be found in a communication of one of the engineers of that road, addressed to the "Executive Board of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad."

It was my intention during the past summer to have reconnoitered a route between Asheville and Chattanooga, passing through Henderson, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee counties, but much to my regret and mortification, the time I designed appropriating to this object was lost by sickness.

Though the appropriation did not admit of as extensive and minute surveys as could have been desired, enough has been done to establish beyond all doubt, the practicability of a railroad across the Blue Ridge, and that too, at a moderate cost, in proportion to the magnitude and importance of the object.

I do not feel myself called upon to estimate the income of the road. The sources of its income must of course depend upon the amount of the transportation of freight and the number of passengers. Neither of these can be accurately ascertained at this time, but if we look at the fertility and varied resources of the country through which the road passes, and to its extension to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad which communicates with the Mississippi river, and the Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee Railroads, all must admit that a very large trade and travel may be calculated upon, and as a mere matter of dollars and cents, the road must be highly productive to the owners of the stock.

But in the benefits of this work, the State will be the chief participator. For regarding the improvement apart from the question of profit to the company, who can doubt that, if carried to completion, it will reimburse its cost many times over, in the activity and vigor it would give to the trade of her tidewater cities, in the extension of her foreign and internal commerce, in the increase of her agricultural and mineral productions consequent upon the cheapness of transportation, in the rise of real estate, and in turning the tide of emigration from the western and southwestern States into her own beautiful and fertile, but sparsely settled mountain regions, and filling them with towns and cities, and a busy and thriving population.

Whoever would go into a calculation of the amount which would be saved to the public, the business and industrious classes of the community, by the construction of this road, would be astonished at the result.

The character of the State (and as a citizen I say it with pride,) is prudent and deliberative, but let her not deliberate too long. Farther delay in the execution of this work will prove highly detrimental, if not fatal to the great interests of the State; it must result in the surrender of the control of her trade and commerce to the neighboring States, in an abandonment of the whole system of internal improvements, and cannot but prove highly injurious to existing improvements, and place the State in a condition of dependence, from which she can never recover. A wise and just regard to her own prosperity, a generous sentiment of public and expansive utility, her *present* manufactures and commerce—her *future* great and permanent prosperity—the impulse of honor, and of honorable competition with her sister States, the sagacious calculations of a wise and liberal policy, the dictates of a rational self-interest, patriotism and State-pride, all unite in calling upon the State to embark in this enterprize, and to move immediately in the grand work of improvement. It must be evident to every one, that this work, if built at all, must be built mainly by the State. It were a mockery for the State to ask the country, immediately interested, to make this improvement, or any large subscription thereto; she well knows that the wealth there, particularly in the mountain region, for want of an outlet, such as is now proposed, is not to be found in stocks, nor great pecuniary aggregates. It consists in lands, houses and labor, diffused through thousands of feeble veins, none of which can part with much without embarrassment. The slender surplus, in many instances, amounts to but little more than the taxes which pass into the coffers of the State. Will she, therefore, withhold the aid necessary for the rapid progress and speedy completion of a work, in which her honor, her rank in the Union, and the prosperity of her citizens are so deeply involved?

In conclusion it remains for me to say that I am much indebted to the unwearied exertions of Mr. W. A. Kuper, and Mr. J. C. Turner, on whom devolved the responsibility of directing the parties in the field, which duty they performed with intelligence and fidelity.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most
Obedient servant,
WALTER GWYNN, *Chief Engineer.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, January 1, 1855.

A.
Arendall, Dr M F
Avery, T S
Al en, Jas P
Allen, Mrs M B
Allen, Geo B
Ailen, Christopher
B.
Betts, Calvin
Browning, Sam'l
Briggs, Penner
Baker, S S
Brown, B B
Briscoe, Wm T
Betts, H N
Bell, Jos
Ballard, Jno W 2
Bamford, Thos H 2
Blake, Jno C
Banks, Wm G
Barham, Wm 2
Bond, H F
Boone, Wm
Beckwith, Jno
Broadstreet, Jane
Blake, A M
Ballentine, Wm
Baucom, Silas
Bland, J H 2
Bunch, Henry
Buffalo, B B
C.
Carhart, D M
Cantwell, George
Crocker, Jno
Cooke, Jas N
Cope, Jno
Cocke, W W
Caumach, Jas W
Combs, Matthew
Cousins, Miss M
Coleman, Col D
Charis, Jane
Couch, Thomas
D.
Dupree, Eli
Denton, N V
Dudley, D C
Dyche, J R 2
Davis, Miss C J 2
Dupree, D D
Daly, Patrick
Dana, E B
Duffie, W W
Daniel, Sam'l
E.
Ellen, Rigden
Eastwood, Jas N 2
Ellen, W H
Exum, Miss C 2
Ellington, W J
F.
Franklin, Willis
Fagan, Miss Victoria
Fish, E B
Felton, James
Fish, Mrs Matilda
Ford, Rich'd
Foster, Jas T 5
Fagan, Miss V
G.
Gooch, Mary Ann 2
Gulley, Nathan
Gaylor, E S
Godwin, William
Gunta & Pearson
H.
Hill, Miss M O 2
House, Wm L
Hill, Miss Laura 2
House, S
Harriss, Thos D
Houston, J P
Hill, E M
Harp, N S
Hester, Jas G 2
Hicks, W J
Holland, Alsey 3
Hicks, Jackson
Harrison, C A
Rhoit, Dr P A
Holloman, Sam'l
Haigh, Chas L
Haywood, D W
Hall, A G
Horton, Henry
Hill, Harden
Hopkins, Wm
Harrison, Miss L
Hicks, Dr. R J
Hayes, Miss Laura
Harrod, Edmund
Howard, J W
J.
Jones, Leroy
Jordan, Joseph
Jones, R H
Jordon, Mrs E M
James, Jno H
Jones, Thomas
Jenks, R H
K.
Knox, Mrs M M 2
King, M A M
King, George
Kelly, Isaac 2
Kannada, Wm
Kelley, Darley
L.
Lilly, Mrs F
Lolland, H
Lee, Wm E
Langdon, S G 3
Langdon, Wm J 3
LeBuge, Mrs C
Lane, Mrs Harriet
Lockard, H
Lankford, Jas A 2
Laughinghouse, Ed
Latimer, Col
M.
McDonald, H
Martin, Wm F
McAdams, Miss S.
McCullers, J J L
Mullins, Sarah
Mayhoe, Wm
Morton, Miss J, for
Dance
Mitchiner, Miss S
Mills, Miss Caroline
McKay, A, or heirs
Mullins, Mrs M
Mooniham, Martha
Medes, Albert
Mills, Miss Emily
McNair & Nichols
Mordway, Thos M
Michiner, Jack
McCullers & Clayton
Moore, Edward
McCullers, Mrs S
Markens, E
Moore, Miss M A
McDougall, Alex
Maynard, H P
Mullins, W H
Murray, T
Morgan & Williams
Murray, William
N.
Nichols, Elbert J
Nichols, Dudley
Nichols, Joseph 2
Nicklers, Mrs P
O.
Outlaw, Dr J B
Overby, Wm E
P.
Pearson, Mrs Emily
Pope, R C
Pearce, Wm H
Pender, Miss Kate
Pepperson, W
Parrish, Justice
Pannerder, M P
Passmore, B
Person, Col Sam'l J
Parrish, Rasmar
Paschal, W W 2
Parks, J C
R.
Rogers, Willie
Ray, P J
Ray, Miss D S
Richardson, Wm H
Riddle, Wm 2
Ruffin, jr., Thomas
Reed, Edward
S.
Shaw, Dr Henry
Smith, Perrin B
Smith, Ed A
St Sing, James
Sussdorf, E F
Smith, Wm
Shepherd, Fall 2
Saunders, Craty
Seymour, John
Scott, Wm
Stone, S A
Stephenson, Geo S
Spruill, B A
Smith, Edward
Salmoner, W H
Stanly, Ed R
Smith, Joseph
Stallings, Jas B
Sawes & Co
Smith, Alex B
T.
Thompson, Columb
Turner, Simon 2
Thomas, Chas R 2
Turner, J W
Tomlinson, Wm
Thornton, A L
Turner, W & R H
Tabon, Miss Martha
U.
Upchurch, B
W.
Williams, C W
Webster, M L
Whitaker, Jno R
Williams, Mrs J 2
Whitfield, J D
Weathers, Miss M
Wright, Vincent
Whitaker, Thadeus
Walton, Jos A 2
Williams, Martha
Winne, Miss M C 2
Wharton, Mrs Benj
Weathers, Miss M J
Williams, David
Washington, Jno C
Worsham, W
Y.
Young, James
Young, Thomas 2
Young, Miss Mary
Young, Miss L
Young, Thomas D

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1855. 1055—w3w.

MALE SCHOOL, OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open the 15th January, and continue 10 months with an intermission of one week at the expiration of first term of twenty-one weeks. There will be a vacation of nine weeks at the close of the second term.

Board and Tuition for each term of twenty-one weeks, without extra charges $75 00

Pupils will be required to board with the Principal, unless Parents or Guardians specially request otherwise, but in no case will they be permitted to board at a Hotel.

Arrangements have been made for such assistance as the wants of the school may require.

Oxford, Dec. 15, 1854. 1053—tF1.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855, and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	8,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yr.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMmence on Monday the 8th of January, 1855.

TERMS:

Latin, &c.,	$15 00
English,	12 50
Board as heretofore.	

S. W. HUGHES.
January 1, 1855. 12—3t.

Look at the Hats! the Hats!

BY EXPRESS THIS WEEK, ANOTHER LOT OF those beautiful flat brim moleskin Hats. Also, the Shanghai Hat, of *good stock.*

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. —3

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29, 1854.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion, the roll was called and a quorum being present the House proceeded to business.

Memorials in favor of Temperance were presented from the counties of Cumberland, Cherokee, Union, Caldwell, Mo

ed favorably on the resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick, on motion of Mr. Green, the rules were suspended and the resolution read the second and third times and passed.

Mr. Yancy reported from the committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of Gov. Bragg, which report was adopted.

Mr. Myers presented a resolution in favor of Thos. W. Alexander. Read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Blow introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Wilson, Edgecombe county—the rules being suspended the bill was read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McKesson introduced a bill to incorporate the Laurel turnpike road company. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Washington in Beaufort county. Read and referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. Black introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Charlotte and to increase the capital stock of said Bank. Read and referred to the committee on Banking.

Mr. G. M. White introduced a bill to regulate the sale of Grain by weight. Read and referred to the committee on agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Myers the vote of yesterday on the bill amending the charter of the town of Charlotte was reconsidered. Mr. Myers offered an amendment, which being adopted, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Vance the bill to prevent the ranging of stock in Yancey county was taken up. Mr. Vance offered an amendment, which being adopted, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Dortch presented a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of taxing the Express companies in this State. Adopted.

Mr. Settle, from the committee on claims, reported favorably on the engrossed Senate resolution in favor of David E. Ray & Co., on motion of Mr. Shepherd the rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

A bill to authorize the erection of gates at Green River creek in Henderson county was opposed by Mr. Myers and after some debate between Messrs. Baxter and Barringer the bill passed its third reading—yeas 48, nays 16.

The resolution in favor of Thos. I. Judkins was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a resolution that such parts of the Governor's message as relates to public highways be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barringer the Speaker's was instructed to reply to the citizens of Salisbury and respectfully decline their invitation.

The engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate which were read the first time on yesterday were severally read the second time and passed, with the exception of the bill authorizing the county Court of Macon to levy taxes for certain purposes, which, after some debate, wrs laid on the table.

The House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The resolution in favor of Darling Rushing was read the second time. On motion of Mr. Dunn the rules were suspended and the resolution read the third time and passed.

The followilg engrossed bills, form the Senate were read the second time.

A bill concerning Clerks and Masters in Equity; a bill concerning affadavits and probate of Deeds; a bill concerning common Law; a bill defining the duties of State Comptroler; a bill concerning Constables; a bill concerning Coroners; a bill concerning Coporations; a bill concerning county boundaries; a bill concerning county Revenue and charges; a bill concerning county Trustees; a bill concerning Court Houses; a bill concerning the Supreme Court; a bill concerning Currency; a bill concerning descents.

Mr. J. G. Bynum presented a resolution instructing the committee upon printing, to enquire into the cause of the delay in furnishing the House with printed documents.

Mr. Bynum wished it to be understood that he did not throw any imputation upon the Public printer, but as he was informed that sickness among his hands had prvented the work being done, he wished, if it was necessary other persons would be employed to assist him in his contract.

Mr. Jenkins considered the resolution was unnecessary, every exertion was made to fulfil the orders of the House, a number of bills already printed were not acted on, and from enquiry he made on the subject, he was convinced the public printer had done his duty.

Mr. Settle regretted that this resolution was brought forward at a time when the House was progressing rapidly with the Public business. The motion of the member from Rutherford would have no effect except that of delaying the business of the House, therefore he moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Bynum requested the motion would be withdrawn, to give him an opportunity to explain. He then repeated his former complaints of the delay and stated he had not yet received the *western report*.

Mr. Settle felt happy to supply the gentleman with the report, it had been in possession of the House for nearly a week.

Mr. Bynum had not received one, and after examining the date, said it was unreasonable to allow the printer to keep the documents so long, and stated that the members from Rockingham and Warren, were influenced by party motives in the remarks they made.

Mr. Settle wished to reply to the insinuations of the gentleman from Rutherford, who was too well versed in such matters not to be aware that the resolution did convey an imputation on the printer. The House was not ready to act upon the bills already printed. Railroad and Banking bills by the score were on the table of the House, "whence then this outcry of delay, when there was none." Mr. Settle called upon any gentleman in the house who had been delayed by the action of the printer to speak, (no reply) under the circumstances he could see no motive to influence the member from Rutherford, except *that* which he was so ready to charge upon himself and the gentleman from Warren.

Mr. Bynum in reply asserted the House was delayed for want of information respecting certain reports upon the Railroad &c.

Mr. Settle interruped Mr. Bynum to state that he was in possession nearly two weeks ago, of that information which the gentleman now complained, was not forthcoming, perhaps the gentleman's absence in Wilmington might account for the fact.

Mr. Bynum again complained of the slowness of the printer, and after some remarks in reply to Mr. Settle, moved the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Waugh moved the House adjourn, the yeas and nays being called for, the motion was withdrawn.

Another motion to adjourn being made, Mr. J. G. Bynum called for the yeas and nays, the motion was rejected. Yeas 27, Nays 29.

Anothor motion being made the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1855.

A message was sent to the House, stating that Messrs. Davis and Faison, were substituted for Messrs. Ashe and Person on the committee of arrangements to receive the Governor elect.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor elect made the following report viz:

That the Speakers of the two Houses will occupy the place at the Speaker's table in the Commons Hall, and the Governor elect and chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will occupy the place at the Clerks table, the remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, will occupy the seats, directly in front of the Clerks table, and the committee of arrangements, those immediately in front of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The membere of the Senate will sit on the right of the Speaker's chair in the Commons Hall, which will be set apart for that purpose. And after the Governor elect shall have taken and subscribed the oaths of Office, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, the Speaker of the Senate will announce that the Senators will retire to the Senate chamber, and thereupon the Governor, Judges and committee of arrangements will first retire, and then the Speaker of the Senate will retire at the head of the members of the Senate.

The same me[illegible] also stated that the House of Commons had [illegible]d an engrossed resolution directing the Spe[illegible] of the two Houses to reply to the invitation of the citizens of Salsbury to attend a celebration in that Town on the 4th of January prox. Resolution concurred in.

Memorials in favor of temperance were presented from Ashe county and the Town of Hillsboro, which were read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Graham presented a memorial praying for the incorporating of a Bank in the Town of Hillsborough, which was referred to the committee on Banking.

Mr. Bower introduced a bill to establish a public Road in the county of Ashe. Read the first time.

Also a memorial asking aid from the State to improve the State Road from Reading River to the Tennessee line. Read and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to incoporate the Newberen mutual fire Insurance company. Read and referred to the committeo on corporations.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to provide for a uniform and equitable valuation of the lands within the State and other purposes. Read, referred to the committee on finance and ordered to be printed.

The bill concerning criminal proceedings was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill concerning entries and grants was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Thomas, laid on the table.

A message was received from the House announcing that they were ready to receive the Senators in their Hall for the inaugation of the Governor elect.

The members of the Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House of Commons, and after the inauguration of his Excellency, Thomas Bragg, as Governor of the State, they returned to the Senate chamber.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to take into consideration the state of the public buildings and report thereon. Concurred in, and Messrs. Wilder, Morisey and Sanders appointed as the Senate branch of the committee.

The bill concerning crimes and punishments was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Biggs the rules were suspended and the bill concerning draining and damming low lands, the bill concerning Electors of President and Vice President, and the bill concerning estates were severally read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Morisey, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baxter reported from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, Governor Bragg, and announced he would be in attendance on the General Assembly this day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Bogle presented a memorial from Alexander County against any change in the liquor law of the State. Mr. Mordecai having moved that the memorial be printed the House divided—yeas 61, nays 36. Mr. Rowland moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was supported by Mr. Bogle. The vote was reconsidered—ayes 35, noes 32, and the motion to print rejected. Memorial referred to the committee on Prop sitions and Grievances.

Mr. Sheppard, from the Finance Committee, reported on the subject of making distinct appropriations at each session of the Legislature for the current expenses and liabilities of the State. On motion laid on the table.

Mr. Stubbs presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill abolishing the County Courts.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill concerning the wilful removal or destruction of corner trees. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Myers introduced a bill in favor of Thos. N. Alexander. Read the first time.

Mr. Yancey introduced a bill concerning the militia of Madison county. Read the first time and on Mr. Yancey's motion the bill was read the second and third time and passed.

Mr. Gentry introduced a bill concerning a Public road in Ashe county. Read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

The Speaker presented a message from the Acting Governor, with the report from the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements. Also a communication from the Acting Governor, on the present state of the Public Buildings.

The House then took up a number of engrossed bills from the Senate which were read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Black the rules were suspended, and the bill concerning the wardens of the poor in Mecklenburg county, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Patterson the House took a recess of 20 minutes to make the necessary preparations for the inauguration of the Governor.

GREAT DISTRESS IN NEW YORK. It is scarcely possible for us to realize the amount of destitution among the operatives in New York. All branches of business are affected by the present dull times, and the result is distress to the laboring portion of the city never before so keenly felt in the emporium of our country. Active measures are being taken by the opulent citizens to relieve those who are now suffering from the want of employment, and we notice that the employers themselves are holding meetings for the purpose of inducing the councils to go on with certain contemplated improvements, in order that a portion of them at least may be saved from the want of the necessaries of life. More particularly is the present crisis realized there by the thousands of working women, who, at the best, can scarcely eke out an existence, during the rigors of a hard winter. For them should special appeals be made to the philanthropists not only of New York city but of every place throughout the country. Our own and all other Southern cities know not the degree of distress that may pinch our fellow-men in the glutted labor market of the Northern cities ere the winter closes. Our exchanges from that quarter give but a gloomy prospect so long as the present stringency in business operations lasts. God help the poor! *Petersburg Express.*

SUIT BETWEEN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA. The boundary line between the two States of Georgia and Florida, which has been for so many years in dispute, may possibly be settled in a short while. The friendly suit instituted by Florida against this State, will be heard during the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Mr. Papy, the Attorney General of Florida, is now in Washington, and has associated with him in the conduct of the case, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland. Mr. Berrien and Senator Badger, of North Carolina, are the counsel for the State of Georgia. Mr Cushing, the Attorney General of the United States, will also appear in behalf of the Government, to sustain the line run by the United States and Spanish Commissioners in 1800. The judgment of the Court in this case, will throw into the State of Georgia or Florida, nearly two millions of acres of land, belonging, the greater part of it, to the United States. [*Macon (Ga.) Journal.*

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. A bill has passed the House of Representatives of South Carolina subscribing $1,000,000 to the stock of the Blue Ridge Railroad. A bill has also passed the Senate to aid the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The Charleston papers look upon the passage of these bills as inaugurating a new era in the commercial career of that city. A report has been submitted in the Senate in favor of re-opening the slave trade. The same body has passed a bill modifying the law in relation to colored seamen. As modified it provides that captains of vessels arriving at any portion of the State must give bond and security that the negroes on board their vessels shall not go on shore.

HOMICIDE IN COLUMBUS COUNTY. We learn that on Tuesday night last, Mr. Frances Stevens of Columbus County, was killed by a man named D. Fields. The difficulty occurred at some gathering, where both parties no doubt got more or less intoxicated, and a fight sprung up, in the course of which Fields cut up Stevens with a knife, cutting him across the throat so that he died in less than five minutes. The verdict of a jury of Inquest was in accordance with the above facts. Fields is still at large

Wil. Herald.

A special election was held in the Baton Rough Parish, La., on the 18th instant, for a representative in the State Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. H. Boatner, when John Perkins, Esq., the Know Nothing candidate, was elected by a majority of 200 over R. L. Knox.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1855.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. BRAGG.

On Monday last, the first day of January, THOMAS BRAGG, of the County of Northampton, was inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of two Houses of the General Assemby and a large concourse of spectators. At the hour of twelve, the members of the Senate, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. Warren Winslow, late Acting Governor, entered the Commons Hall, and took seats to the right of the Speaker, the Speaker of the Senate taking the seat assigned him on the right of the Hon. Samuel P. Hill, Speaker of the Commons. Soon after, Gov. Bragg entered the Hall, attended by Messrs. Faison, Davis, Yancy, Patterson, Martin and Shipp, the committee of arrangements on the part of the two Houses; and also by Chief Justice Nash, and the Hon. W. H. Battle and Hon. R. M. Pearson, Judges of the Supreme Court.

The oaths of office were administered by the Chief Justice with much solemnity and impressiveness; after which Gov. Bragg arose and delivered his Inaugural Address, which will be found below. It is, in every respect, an admirable document—a document worthy of the man, of the occasion, and of the State over whose destinies he has been called to preside. Upon the three great questions of the day—Free Suffrage, Internal Improvement, and the Rights of the slaveholding States—it is clear and emphatic, and fully up with the wants of the time and the expectations of the people.

Fellow Citizens
of the Senate and House of Commons:

Elected by a majority of the freemen of the State, to fill the Chief Executive office within their gift, I have, in obedience to their will and the requirements of the Constitution, appeared before you this day, and solemnly sworn that I will discharge the duties of the important trust confided to me, "without favor or affection, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State, and according to the best of my skill and ability."

Seriously impressed as I am by the responsibilities thus solemnly assumed, and which are so well calculated to excite reflection and self-examination, I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties, not without distrust of my qualifications for the high station to which it has pleased my fellow citizens to elevate me; but, at the same time, with an earnest endeavor, not only to obtain the approbation of those whose suffrages I have received, but also to advance and secure the welfare and prosperity of my native State.

Fortunately, however, for myself and for the best interests of the State, I shall not be unaided in the execution of my office. For while to the freemen of the State belongs the power of electing their Governor, to the General Assembly, under the Constitution, is confided the selection of his Council—a body which it will be my duty as well as my pleasure, on all important occasions, to consult, and in whose wisdom and experience I shall at all times confidently rely.

It has not been usual, I believe, for those who have preceded me in my office, to enter fully, on occasions like the present, into an expression of their opinions and views upon questions pending before the people or in the Legislative Halls of the State. Nor, I suppose, is it expected of me now to depart from a course, sanctioned by usage, and perhaps proper in itself. Yet, I am now, and trust I ever shall be ready, on all proper occasions, to express my opinions and take my fair share of responsibility touching every question which may concern the interest, the welfare and the prosperity of our people.

I hope, however, in order to avoid misconception, that I shall be pardoned for a slight departure from the usage to which I have adverted, in now making a brief reference to some matters of public moment, which hitherto have been much discussed throughout the State, and in relation to which there has been and is still a deep and abiding interest felt.

Prominent among these has been the question of so amending our State Constitution, as to extend the right of suffrage, by abrogating the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters. It would be a waste of words, as well as useless consumption of time, to discuss the merits of that question here; it has already been thoroughly discussed, and in my opinion there is no question in regard to which there has been a clearer and less equivocal expression of public sentiment.

Time and again has it come before the people, and on every occasion, through the broad expanse of the State, and from the sea shore of the East to the mountain summits of the West, their voice has been heard in its favor.

In our last State canvass it ceased to be a subject, upon the merits of which, save with here and there an exception, there was any controversy. It was virtually conceded on all hands, that the amendment was one not only desired by a very large majority of our people, but which was right and proper in itself. If controversy there was, it was only as to the means of effecting the change; whether it should be done by the Legislative or Conventional mode of amending the Constitution. I need not at length reiterate here my opinions on that subject; they were freely and repeatedly expressed in almost every section of the State, and were substantially the same that were entertained and expressed time after time, both officially and unofficially, by my immediate predecessor. It will be sufficient for me to say that I have seen no cause to change these opinions, sanctioned as they have been, so often, by the popular vote.

Changes in our fundamental law should not be made for slight or transient reasons. The wise men who formed our Constitution, so intended, and they have well provided, in the instrument itself, safeguards against such evils. But when a change is proposed which all or nearly all agree should be made, a careful consideration of the subject has led me to the conclusion that there is no way in which it can be done, so practicable, so economical, and withal so safe and conservative in its character, as that of first requiring the sanction of the large Constitutional majorities in each branch of two successive Legislatures, and the subsequent ratification of the proposed amendment, by a direct vote of the people themselves.

There is another subject that has attracted in a large degree, the attention of the people of the State, and which, from its very great importance, deserves more than the brief notice which I shall bestow upon it on the present occasion. I allude to the subject of internal improvement.

The natural resources of our State, in an agricultural, mineral and commercial point of view, are certainly great; but they need the assistance of those artificial means which the science and capital of our day have so wonderfully supplied, to the end that they may be improved and developed. These are facts about which all will agree, while there may be some difference of opinion as to the extent to which the State should embark in a system of Railroad improvements, especially at this time. Wild and visionary schemes should at all times be discouraged, and especially now; we have seen the evil effects of such enterprises in other States of the Union, where millions have been irretrievably sunk in unproductive works of the kind, and which has tended in no little degree, to produce the present disastrous condition in the monetary affairs of the country.

But fortunately for North Carolina, though the financial wave which has spread from the great commercial centre of the Union, has not left her unharmed, yet her public debt is comparatively small, and entirely within her means; her credit is unimpaired, her currency in a sound though necessarily contracted condition, and the great mass of her people comparatively free from debt and unembarrassed in their circumstances.

While, therefore, the present derangement in the business and monetary concerns of the country counsels us to the exercise of a proper prudence and caution, it should not, in my opinion, prevent the prosecution of a liberal system of improvement, and especially the completion of our great central work, and its further extension East and West, as rapidly as may be consistent with the means, the ability and the credit of the State.

It must be admitted by all that the present financial revulsion, brought about as it has been, mainly by the extravagance, recklessness, and in some cases dishonesty of individuals and corporations in other sections of the country, has largely increased the difficulties under which we labor in prosecuting, for the present any extended plan of improvement. But the great and well-known resources of the country, and the deep and solid foundations upon which rests its ultimate prosperity, cannot fail, at an early day, to restore business to its accustomed channels, and cause capital to seek for safe investment, and thus enable the State, if she desires it, to resort successfully, as she has done heretofore, to the use of her credit, for the prosecution of her public works, and the amelioration of the condition of our people.

We live in a time, if I may so speak, of excessive progress; and I know that it has been said, perhaps with some truth, that North Carolina has been a laggard in the race of her sister States. But there are times when it is safer, at least, to be in the rear than in the front. She has thrown off her lethargy, and I trust that time will show that she has the means, the ability, and the *will* to run with success the race set before her.

A few words more, and I will trespass no longer upon your time or attention.

Occasions like the present, though of frequent occurrence in the different States of our Union, and in a still more striking and imposing manner, at the seat of our National Government, are, nevertheless, well calculated to excite in our bosoms a patriotic fervor. Not because of the elevation of any man to office, and least of all one so humble as myself, but as illustrating, peculiarly and forcibly, our own American system of Government; a system intended by its framers to solve, and which it has been our boast has solved, the problem of man's capacity to govern himself—a system peculiar in itself, and arising in some degree out of our peculiar situation when it was instituted—partly federative or national—partly local—one out of many;—a system calculated perhaps in a greater degree for extension, and at the same time for unity and strength, than any other form of free government hitherto devised by the wit of man,—with no privileged classes, civil, military, or religious—no prince, potentate or king—no rulers but the people with laws adopted under forms of government instituted by themselves, and administered by officers of their own selection.

We have seen one Chief Executive officer after another, both in our State and National Governments, elected by the people, and installed in office, quietly and without disturbance, and again returning to the walks of private life. In two instances in our National Government, on the demise of the President of the United States, the Vice President has succeeded quietly to that exalted station. And in our own State it appears that more than once, upon the vacation of the gubernatorial office, the powers of Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, have been exercised by the Speaker of the Senate for the time being, without hindrance and without detriment to the State; thus testing time and again, our system of Government under various circumstances and emergencies, and showing a ready acquiescence on the part of our people to forms and laws prescribed by themselves.

In view of these things, the question naturally suggests itself to every reflecting and patriotic mind, can this system be preserved and perpetuated? Will it be maintained in all its beauty, harmony and usefulness, and transmitted unimpaired to those who come after us? Or does it contain within itself the seeds of disease, some vicious principle which sooner or later will work its dissolution?

Hitherto, notwithstanding the occasional jarring of some discordant elements, it has proved eminently successful. But it is believed that it can only continue to be so, by strictly confining the action of our National Government to its limited constitutional sphere, leaving to the States the free and uninterrupted exercise of all the powers reserved to them or to the people—by the observance of a spirit of justice, moderation and forbearance towards each other, by the different States of the Union and their people, and by a faithful compliance with all their obligations constitutional and legal.

If on the contrary, the powers of the General Government, instituted by equals, and made for the benefit of us all, are so perverted and wielded as to make war upon one particular section—if the peculiar institutions of the States of that section are to be unceasingly assailed by those who have properly and rightfully no concern in the matter—if our Constitutional rights and the laws passed to give them practical effect, are to be utterly set at naught and in their stead a rampant and self-sanctified fanaticism is to rule, then the days of our republic will have been numbered, and we shall cease to be a united people.

We cannot shut our eyes, and ought not if we could, to the spectacle which has lately been presented in the non-slaveholding States of this Union, and to the efforts which have there been made, unfortunately with too much success, to array section against section, and people against people.

We have been charged with aggression, when we have been the party aggrieved; we point, for example, to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of our property, and ask for the execution of the law passed to give it practical effect. We are told by many that that law must be repealed, and by not a few, that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution itself, in the breasts of Northern freemen, and that the free North is not to be made a hunting ground for the slaves of the South. We ask to be admitted to an equal participation in the common inheritance and common acquisitions of the country, and are content to leave with every people the settlement of its own domestic relations in its own way. But we are told that slavery must be confined to its present limits, and that there shall be no more slave territories or slave States.

The day may come, perhaps it will be too late, when our Northern brethren will discover that the Southern States intend to be "equals in the Union, or independent out of it."

God grant that this dire alternative may never be presented to us! Hitherto we have been singularly blessed as a people, and if we are wise and walk in His way, we have every reason to believe that a wonderful destiny awaits us.

May He so incline the hearts of us all that we may cease to do evil, and learn to do well; and that we may sacredly maintain in all their integrity, the glorious institutions handed down to us by our ancestors, and transmit them unimpaired to our latest posterity.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law in the County Courts of this State, by the Supreme Court now in session in this City: R. K. Pepper, of Stokes, J. Y. McLanahan, of Chatham; John W. Moore, of Hertford; John Williams, of Pasquotank; F. M. Charles, of Pasquotank; W. W. Peebles, of Northampton; J. B. Jordan, of Bertie; H. M. Willis, of San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Bunn, of Goldsborough; A. M. Waddell, of Chapel Hill; F. Y. Hall, of Fayetteville; W. C. Finch, of Franklin; W. G. Simmons, of Montgomery; R. Y. McAden, of Caswell; W. T. Faircloth, of Greene; C. Berry, of Orange; J. M. Taylor, of Nash; J. E. Reeves, of Surry; John E. Brown, of Davie; G. N. Thompson, of Caswell; W. W. Kirkland, of Orange; and William Robinson, of Goldsborough.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice: Lucian Holmes, of New Hanover; Thomas H. Holmes, of Sampson; Frederick Strudwick, of Orange; Benjamin R. Huske, of Orange; Samuel A. Holmes, of Sampson; J. Thomas Dula, Caldwell; Giles Leitch, of Robeson; S. W. Watts, of Martin; Jno. J. Dickson, Burke; Samuel Langdon, Brunswick; Robt. Raiford, Cumberland; Wm. A. Allen, of Wake.

☞ We have received a copy of the prospectus of a new paper, to be published in Clinton, in this State, by Messrs. Potter & Livesay, and called the "Clinton Pioneer." It will be neutral in politics and religion. $2 a year.

From our Washington Correspondent.

Advanced condition of the business of Congress—Ocean Mail Steamers—The system a monopoly—Tariff to be taken—Economy dependent upon a reduction of the Revenue—Minnesota R. R. Co., and its operations—Election of Delegate from Kansas—The War in Europe—Austrian Alliance—Mr. Soule.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 30, 1854.

The week now closing has been observed by the two Houses of Congress as usual, as a holiday, and a large number of the Members and Senators have embraced the opportunity to pay their families and constituents flying visits. No business of special importance has been taken up for consideration. It is worthy of remark, however, that the ordinary business of Congress has never, at any previous session, been so much advanced as at present, so soon after its meeting. All the regular appropriation bills, ten in number, have been reported to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, and seven of them have passed that House and been sent to the Senate. It has been the practice of Congress to postpone action on the appropriation bills until very late in the session, and then everything is done in haste with little or no consideration, and many things to draw money out of the Treasury find their way into these bills that would not be admitted if they were submitted to mature reflection. Hasty and ill-considered legislation is a great evil here as well as elsewhere.

The Ocean Mail Steamer appropriation bill contains a clause directing the Secretary of the Navy to give the proper notice to the Collins Liverpool line for the discontinuance of the increased pay allowed it under an act of Congress passed in 1852, the right to give the notice and discontinue the increased compensation having been reserved to Congress in the act referred to. This reduction of the compensation given this Company is strongly recommended by the Postmaster General in his annual report. It is understood that if this notice be given the Collins Company will apply to be released from their contract, for the purpose of disposing of their Steamers to the French Government, which has made an offer to purchase them. In this way the Government will get clear of a part of its expensive contracts for ocean mail service, and the Post Office Department be enabled to afford greater mail facilities to thinly settled portions of the country than it now does. The sale of the Collins Steamers will not interfere with the transportation of the foreign mails in American steamers, as it is said a capitalist of New York is now building several Steamers of very substantial construction for the purpose of establishing a new line to Liverpool. These special contracts like that with the Collins Company embrace a system of legislative favoritism which our Government should get rid of as soon as possible. Besides costing enormous sums to the Treasury it sets up a monopoly against which no private competition is able to contend. The system has been managed so as to give all these Government favors to New York, and other cities as Philadelphia and Baltimore have had no share of them; and in addition, the bonus to the New York lines has destroyed all efforts towards a successful competion, or indeed, competition of any sort, by other cities.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the House of Representatives are hastening action on the appropriation bills that the bill to reduce and amend the Tariff may be taken up. The crisis in trade now upon us, and the consequent general stagnation of business, will doubtless greatly diminish the imports of the country, and consequently the revenue from that source; yet the receipts into the Treasury will still exceed what is requisite for an economical administration of the Government. And here let me remark, that the amount of expenditure by any administration, is not within its control. I do not remember of a year lately when the appropriations made by Congress did not considerably, some times greatly, exceed the estimates submitted by the Executive Departments of the Government. And this will always continue to be the case so long as there is a large surplus in the Treasury. The only way to secure economy in the management of the Government is to reduce the revenue to an economical figure. So long as there is a surplus in the Treasury there are many members who are ready to sustain almost anything to deplete it, knowing that the vote will receieve but little attention from their constituents, so long as no actual debt is incurred. Nothing short of contracting debt will awaken the people to the amount of govermental expenditures.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to refuse the sanction of Congress to an act of the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota incorporating a certain Rail Road Company. The history of this Company and its operations is by no means a creditable one. This association of speculators, was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature to build a certain Rail Road, and at the same session it procured the passage of another act, that any public lands given to Minnesota for Internal Improvement purposes by Congress, should be handed over to them to help them build their road. Application was made to Congress by Minnesota for an appropriation of land, and the bill actually passed. It was the intention of Congress, however, not to give the lands to this Company, and the Committee reporting the bill inserted a clause that they should not accrue to the benefit of any Company previously incorporated *or* constituted by the Legislature of Minnesota. By some hocus pocus or other, *or* was changed into *and*, and the intention of Congress about to be defeated, as the Company referred to had been incorporated but not "*constituted*," (it had not been organized at that time,) and the lands would, therefore, still go to their benefit. When this fraud was discovered the first bill was repealed immediately. The Company, however, has since that time organized, and claim that the lands became theirs the moment the bill passed, and that Congress could not take them away by its subsequent act. A suit has been instituted between the U. S. and the Company, and it is said, been decided by the local courts against the U. S. As Congress possesses a supervisory power over the legislation of the Territories, it is proposed to annul the action of the Minnesota Legislature, and thus destroy the Company. This is a pretty fair sample of land speculations by Rail Road Companies in the North West.

An effort has been made by the abolition papers at the North to throw doubt upon the election of Gen. Whitfield, the delegate in Congress from Kansas. It is a sufficient answer to all insinuations to say, that none of the opposing candidates have the least thought of contesting his seat. It seems to be generally understood that all were permitted to vote in the recent election in that Territory who had located land therein, and declared themselves citizens thereof, although, many individuals of all parties immediately returned to the States to spend the winter, rather than endure the privations of a winter in Kansas, with no houses to protect them. Next spring an immense emigration will set in towards Kansas, and before the next winter houses will be put up to enable the real citizens to remain there permanently.

The last intelligence from Europe brought no accounts of additional operations at the seat of war in the Crimea. The besieging army is going into winter quarters, have thrown up immense earthworks for their protection, and become really the besieged. The next arrival will bring a week's later news, and may possibly bring important intelligence, as the Russians may at any time fall upon the Allies and perhaps utterly destroy the Expedition. On all sides it is admitted that Russia has come off first best on the operations of the year now closing. The immense fleet sent into the Baltic has seized a few merchant vessels, bombarded Bomarsund, a little commercial port, and has now returned. The Crimerian expedition is reduced to hundreds where there were thousands originally, and is still outside of Sebastopol. In the mean time attempts at negotiation continue. Russia will accede to the four points, but the Allies will not be satisfied with that, and by threatening, Austria, with Poland and Hungary, have made some sort of an arragement with Austria which sanguine Englishmen are expected to regard as an offensive and defensive alliance. When the crisis comes propably it will prove to be something else, as the interest of Austria as well as of all the German States is to maintain a strict neutrality; and such is the interest of Russia also, for so long as Austria and Prusia are neutral her frontier is protected from her enemies: Turkey is almost forgotten in the present stage of the war, and it is apparent that it is now waged for the supreme control in European affairs. A balance of power has disappeared, if such a thing ever existed.

It is understood here that Mr. Soule has been cordially received at Madrid, and that no thought is entertained of sending him his passports, or of requesting his own government to recall him. The intrigues of the French Emperor to drive him out of Europe has failed most ignominiously. It is set down as the greatest blunder ever committed by Napoleon the third. MECKLENBURG.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

There was some debate in the House of Commons on Saturday afternoon last, on a Resolution offered by Gen. Bynum, to enquire into the causes which, as it was alleged, have delayed the printing for the two Houses.

We have made every necessary arrangement for executing the printing, as we were bound to do by our contract; and we have thus far done more printing for the two Houses than was ever done in the same time at any previous session. One thousand pages, at least, have been printed, and we have now on hand some two or three hundred pages more. We have had regularly upon the public work from seven to ten hands, with a power press and three hand presses; and our workmen have been employed from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven and twelve at night. Some complaint was made that bills had not been sent in. All the bills on hand were completed during Christmas week, but the Bookbinder was requested not to send them in during the holidays, as the copies intended for absent members might be mislaid or lost.

We now state that we have been most anxious to execute the printing in good time, and that we *have* done so, whatever may be said to the contrary. If one thousand pages, thus far during the session, and the efforts we have made to execute the work, will not quiet the objections of Gen. Bynum, then all we have to say is that we shall not expect to give satisfaction either to him or to the few who agree with him in this matter.

The prices paid for the printing this session are one-third less than those paid last session; consequently, the two Houses, if they shall order one-third more work this session than was ordered last session, will not add to the amount paid two years ago. We state this to show that the cost of printing for the two Houses is not likely to be increased. And we may also state—not, however, with any thought of asking for extra compensation—that we are paying twenty-five per cent more for hands and materials than was paid by the public printer two years ago. We are satisfied with our contract, and shall fulfil it in good faith.

We are under obligations to our friends Messrs. Settle and Jenkins, for the explanations on the subject which they were so kind as to offer in our behalf.

CREATION AND DELUGE. Morgan's Mirror of Creation and Deluge now open in the Town Hall, will be open at 7½ o'clock each evening until Thursday, and be exhibited on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Judging by the high enconiums with which it has been honored from the most distinguished journals of the country in large cities, and from gentlemen of the first standing in literature and the fine arts, and in the highest official stations, it must possess intrinsic beauties of no ordinary merit. The scenes are all imaginative, yet so true to nature that the bold conceptions of the artist have culled only the jewels of nature, and christening them with high scriptural names, presents a combination of attractions rarely met with; and all according to the Mosaic record of Creation. The National Intelligencer declares it "not excelled nor even equalled by any which have preceded it in Washington."

MORE BOOKS. We learn that Mr. Judd, at the solicitation of many persons, has consented to continue his book auctions for a portion, and probably all of the preseut week. Mr. J. has sold a great many books here, and at such prices that all may purchase. He has an extensive assortment yet on hand, nearly all of them standard works. He does not deal in the literary trash of the day at all. Call at the store of the late John Primrose if you want good books at cheap rates.

FIRE. On Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, a room in the Hotel kept by Mr. Bain, in this City, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, the citizens gathered at the place, and the fire was soon extinguished. The fire was accidental. The loss, we presume, is between one and two hundred dollars.

☞ The last Democratic Pioneer contains an excellent letter from the Hon. H. M. Shaw on the subject of Know-Nothingism, which we shall publish soon. Dr. Shaw takes hold of the subject boldly, and exposes in a masterly manner the intolerant and dangerous character of this association.

☞ We regret to be compelled to omit the second communication of "Publicus" on Banks and Currency. It shall appear in our issue of Friday, and will be followed by another number on Tuesday next.

☞ Copies of the Inaugural Address of Gov. Bragg can be obtained (to-morrow,) at this office.

MARRIED,

In Yadkinville, on the 28th inst., by J. Vestal, Esq., Mr. Arch. Foster, to Miss Mary Harrison.

December 21st, 1854, by Amos Coats, Esq., Mr. Ely Turlington, to Miss Sarah, daughter of James G. Woodall; all of Johnston county, N. C.

In Duplin county, on Sunday morning, 24th ult., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. Stephen Holmes, to Miss Temperance Jones; all of Duplin.

In Yadkin county recently, by R. B. Davis, Esq., Mr. Nathan Macke, to Miss Elizabeth T. Vestel, daughter of Daniel Vestel, Esq.

DIED,

In Franklin county, on the 14th ult., of cancer, in the 82nd year of her age, Miss Winny Nichols. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in full assurance of happiness hereafter. COM.

North Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 1st 1855, the North Carolina Railroad will be opened for the transportation of passengers and freights from Goldsboro' to Durham's, 26 miles west of Raleigh.

Passenger train leaves Goldsboro' daily	2 00 A. M.
" " passes Raleigh "	6 00 "
" " arrives at Durham's "	7 46 "
RETURNING.	
Passenger train leaves Durham's daily	2 00 P. M.
" " passes Raleigh "	3 30 "
" " arrives at Goldsboro' do.	6 42 "

Connecting with the United States mail train on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad at Goldsboro'; the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad at Raleigh, and Messrs. Bland & Dunn's mail line of four horse post coaches at Durham's, running daily via Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Jamestown, Salem and Lexington to Salisbury; from which point to Charlotte the North Carolina Railroad Company are running a daily train. A through freight train leaves Goldsboro' every Thursday for Durham's; returning every Friday. A way freight train will run every Thursday from Goldsboro' to Stalling's, and return same day, and will make extra trips when necessary.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer N. C. R. R. Co.

Jan. 1, 1855. 1055—tf.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, IN BEHALF OF HIMself

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

[PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach,)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .. at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 29, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles.

P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, wh ch you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—wh.ch is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN Oil, because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by

P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style.

P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 68—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPERior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. ever by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1600 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —82

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TURKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $8 per month. For further particulars address Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 25, 1853. 3—tf.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

D. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Fellocs, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortes notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French an.. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS, WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod.
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS,—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS,—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company has been declared—payable to the Stockholders, or their authorized agents, at the office of the Company, on the 12th day of December, proximo.

W. W. VASS, *Treasurer.*

Office Ral. & Gaston R. R. Co., }
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1854. } 102—td.

Watches! Watches!!

A FINE LOT OF THE BEAL CHURCH, ST., Joseph Johnson, Gold Hunting case, 19 Jewelled Watches—decidedly the best Watch made—just received.

ALSO

The latest style of Cameo and other Breast-pins, Ear Rings, &c., by express from New York, just to hand at the North Carolina Jewelry Store of

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, November 23, '54. 1—tf.

GO TO HAVENS' AND GET ONE OF HIS beautiful HEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. They are the order of the day.

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes taken in the neatest style by Havens'. Go and see them.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 1—6t

PRICE REDUCED. IREDELL ON EXECUtors, $5. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Nov. 9, 1854. 101—

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—A COMPLETE SET of the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, including all the volumes now out of print, for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Nov., 1854.

BLANK WARRANTS,
Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at the Office.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, *(Successor to Oliver & Brother,)* Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.

B. B SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.

Raleigh, October 15, 1854. 93—

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of

Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1853, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

NEW STORE!
Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 22, '54. 89—

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—BANCROFT'S History of the United States, Vol. 6.

Revolutionary Incidents; and Sketches of Character, chiefly in the "Old North State," by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D.

Memoirs of celebrated characters. By Lamartine.

Elements of Agriculture—a book for young farmers, with questions for the use of schools. By George E. Waring, jr.

Auscultation and Percussion, by Dr. Joseph Skoda, translated from the fourth edition, by W. O. Markham, M. D., Assistant Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

The Meaning of Words—analyzed into words and universal things, and universal things classified into intellections, ensations, and emotions. By A. B. Johnson.

Segal to the neighbor's children. From the German. By Mrs. Sarah A. Myers.

Midsummer Flowers, for the young. By Mary Hewitt.

The Virginia Commedians; or, old days in the Old Dominion. Edited from the Mss. of C. Effingham, Esq. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

October 30, 1854. 98—

FRANKLINTON MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Franklin county, N. C.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Principals, aided by eight competent assistants.

The ensuing term for 1855 will commence on Monday, January 1st.

A punctual attendance is earnestly solicited. The two departments are distinct.

Board from $7 to $9 per month. For a Circular of particulars address the Principals.

November 20, 1854. 1049—115thJ.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and varied assortment of Musical Instruments, and Sheet Music. Apply at the NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1854. 103.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

CRAVATS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Umbrellas and Over Shoes, a full assortment.

Oct. 17 W H & R S TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED TO take charge of an Academy may hear of a desirable location by corresponding with the subscriber. The qualifications must be undoubted.

A. S. COTTEN, *Secretary Board of Trustees.*

Hamilton, Martin Co., Oct. 30, 1854. 1048—wtf

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortment of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

H. MAHLER TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing the Ladies of Raleigh and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture Gold Earings, Breast-pins, Bracelets, Fingerrings, Silver Spoons, Mugs and Goblets, Tea Setts and all articles in Gold and Silver that can be had at a Jewelry establishment.

Engrave and Chase on Gold and Silver ware and all materials where engraving can be executed.

Repair in the neatest manner and at the lowest rates that will ensure universal satisfaction.

The workroom is in the rear of F. Mahler & Co's store where orders may be left any time during the day.

P. S.—Court and other Seals executed in a manner not surpassed at the North. H. MAHLER.

Nov. 15, 1854. 104—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, '854. 84—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER WOULD RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that one of their firm has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where they have made additional purchases of staple and fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries. Having purchased our goods at reduced prices we are enabled to furnish our patrons at unprecedented cheap rates.

N. B.—A choice lot of Furs, Comforts, Umbrellas, Over-Shoes, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1854. 104—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

New Furniture Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A FURNITURE Store on Fayetteville street, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a good stock of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Wardrobes, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Revolving Chairs, and every variety of articles usually kept in such establishments, made of Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar, Maple, &c., &c.

☞ All articles in his line manufactured to order with despatch and in the best style. REPAIRING faithfully executed.

COFFIN MAKING.

He has provided himself with a new and handsome Hearse, and is prepared to manufacture Coffins of every description, of Mahogany, Walnut, or more common wood.

His terms shall be reasonable, and his utmost endeavors given to please. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited. HENRY J. BROWN.

Raleigh, October 17, 1854 94-3m

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,

Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

WATSON & BOOTH,
Upholsterers and Paper Hangers,
Fayetteville St., *Opposite the Post Office.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE City of Raleigh, will keep constantly on hand a large and handsome assortment of goods in their line, consisting of *Gilt, Velvet, Satin, and Common papers,* and borders to match,—all of which they will put up in the neatest manner, both in town and country.

Window Curtains, Cornices, Shades, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Cords, Gimps, &c., Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Lounges, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c., all of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices.

Wm. Watson. Joseph Booth.

Dec. 15, 1854. 7—3mpd.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

FOR SALE, A LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, 210 front and 222 feet deep, near the residence of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and opposite the residence of Thos. P. Devereux,—one of the most desirable locations for a private residence in the City.

Also a valuable Store and dwelling on Fayetteville street, at present occupied by Messrs. King and Biggs as a Clothing Store, and by Maj. Phillips as a Boarding House, 25½ feet front, running back to next street, buildings all new, and in good order.

All the above property will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms, on application to Wm. H. Jones, Attorney at law, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 11th, 1854. 5—sw1m.

Spectacles Adjusted to Defective Sight upon Uncerring Scientific Principles by E. Markens, Optician.

THE subscriber, so well known to the citizens of North Carolina by his frequent visits to Raleigh, as a skilful Optician, informs the public that for a short time only he can be found at Mr. Petersilino Musie Store, where he will be happy to attend to all who should desire his services. He is able to aid almost all various defects of sight, as miopia, presbytia, presbytie amblyopia, Cataract, ect. His superior glasses and most beautiful assortment of Spectacles, and their accurate adaptation to the eye are so well known that they require no mentioning. Call soon, as his stay will be very short.

E. MARKENS, *Optician.*
At Petersilias Music Store.

Dec. 11, 1854. 5—

Office North-Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh, December 6th, 1854.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 11TH INSTANT, (Sundays excepted) and until further notice a Passenger Train will

Leave Goldsboro' daily, 10, A. M.; arrive at Raleigh, 1 P. M.
" Raleigh " 2, P. M.; " " Golds., 5 P. M.

December 7, 1854. 5—

NOTICE TO PAINTERS!

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING THE LUNATIC Asylum will be received, by the undersigned, until the 5th day of January, 1855.

Bidders are requested to submit their proposals for the work,—either with or without furnishing the materials,—at so much per square yard.

E. C. FISHER, *Superintendent.*

Dec. 8, 1854. —td.5

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again. OSBORNE BOWERS.

Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—30,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

July 13, 1854. 69—

A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG man, as private tutor or teacher of a small Classical School, who is qualified to prepare boys for the University, and can procure the best recommendations.

Please address, immediately, H. T. J. Fayetteville, N. C., box No. 6.

December 12, 1854. 5—tf.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the present Legislature for a Charter of the "DIBBLE CARRIAGE COMPANY," with a capital of one hundred and Fifty thousand dollars, to be located at Kinston, with permission to establish branches in the surrounding counties.

Oct. 5, 1854. w6w 1003.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93-4f Register will please copy

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL BOUND.—I HAVE Volumes 1, II., III., IV., of the Pictorial, elegantly bound in cloth, and with gilt edges; forming superb and most attractive parlor ornaments in the shape of a series of books of 416 pages each, and each volume containing nearly 100 engravings of men, manners, and current events all over the world; of scenery in all parts of the globe; of famous cities and beautiful villages; of pageants at home and abroad; of fine maritime views; and, in short, of an infinite variety of interesting and instructive subjects; with title-pages and indexes.

Besides the many illustrations, they embrace in their pages a vast amount of original tales, sketches, poems, and novelettes from the best American authors, with a current news record of